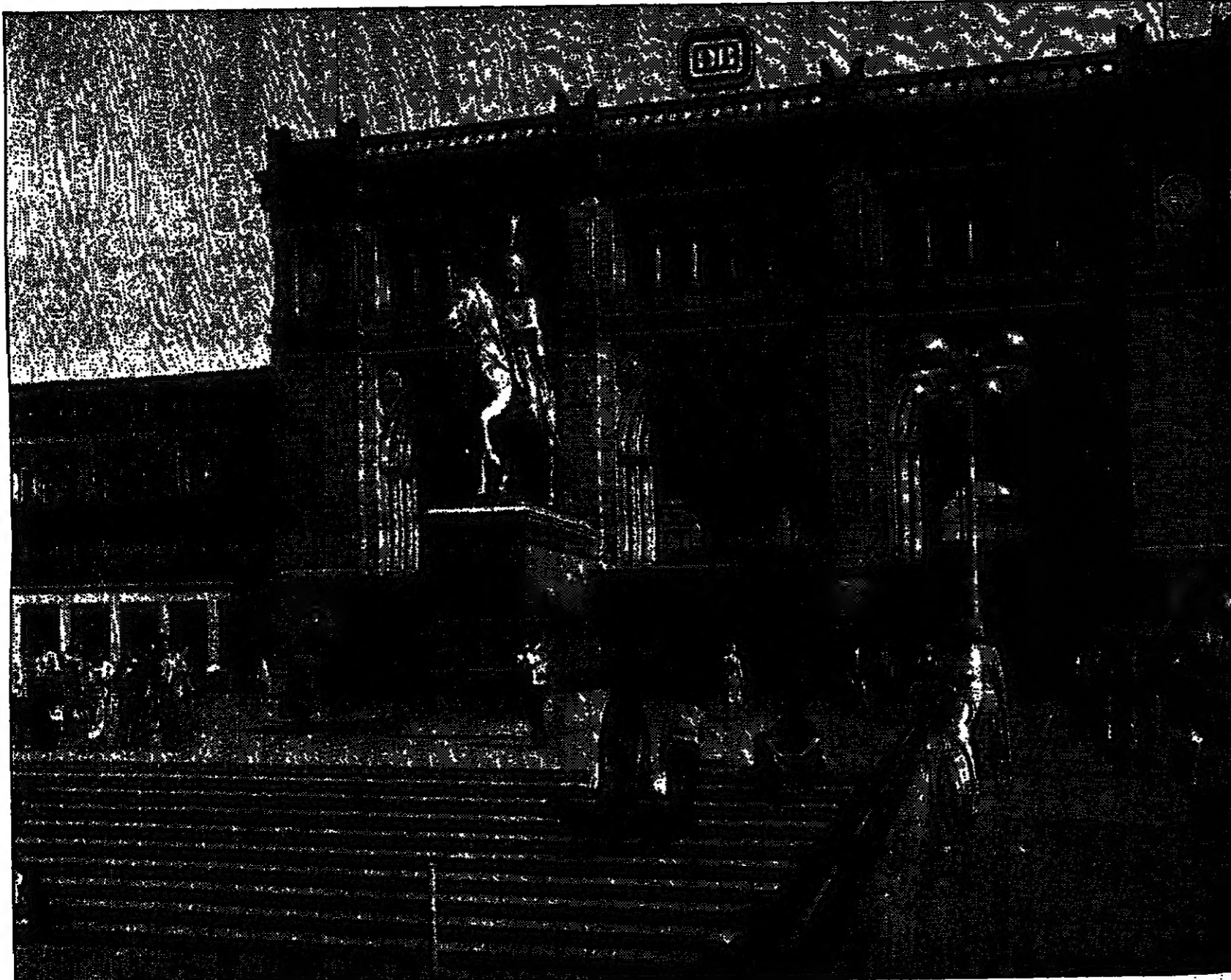


Trains and stations in Germany

How sad, you may say, that the days of the steam engine in Old Germany are numbered. It has been replaced over a period of time by fast and elegant trains, such as the ET 403, as well as by the world's most advanced inter-city system. Small and large cities are connected with each other in

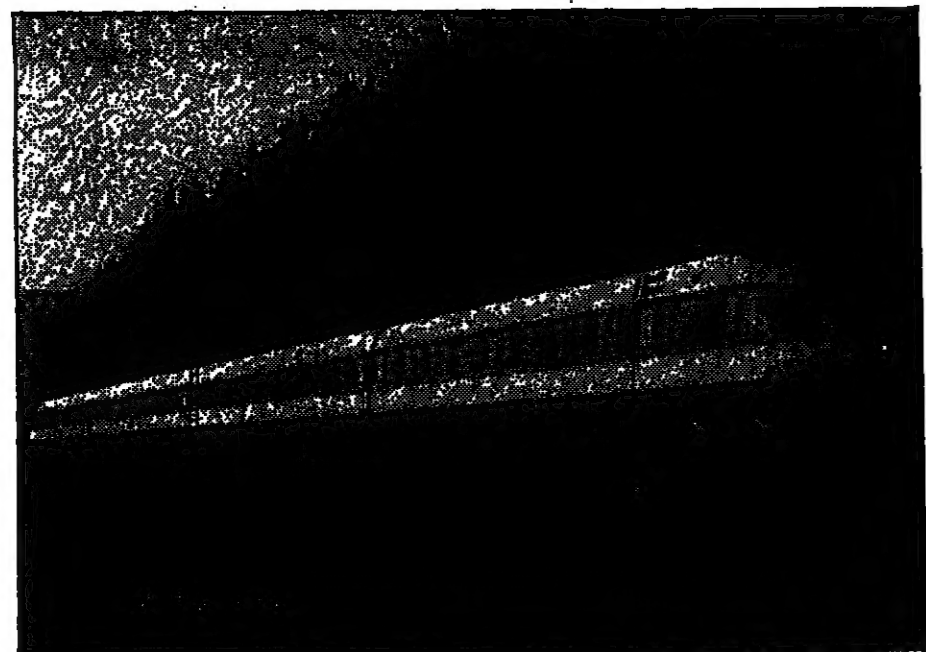
an hourly cycle. However: On some secondary lines small steam engines are still working and one occasionally sees the express engine 01 that was built during the roaring Twenties. A lively past can also be found in beautiful old stations. For example, in Hanover, where the inside of the station has

been modernised but the old left unchanged for 100 years. The 120 year old station of Probsthagen in Lübeck. A dream railway line from the Rhine through the narrow Acher valley to the Black Forest.



Main railway station, Hanover

A Bundesbahn Inter-City service en route



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 99, D-6000 Frankfurt

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 19 October 1980
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Security talks mark time as East quibbles

The East sick and tired of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, or CSCE, as the talks that led to the 1975 Helsinki accords were known.

At the preparatory gathering in Madrid for the Helsinki review conference, also to be held in Madrid, it has at times looked as though Moscow and its allies would be only too happy to hit on some other of retiring from the CSCE without losing face.

The preliminary conference was called to pave the way for the full conference which, all being well, will begin in the Finnish capital on 11 November.

Instead, delegates from 35 countries played diplomatic games behind closed doors, with a crucial role being allotted to the Yellow Book.

This is the name by which the work programme of the 1977 review conference, held in Belgrade, has come to be known.

If only the East could be persuaded to accept the 1977 agenda as binding on the forthcoming conference the diplomats could soon return home. But it is reluctant to do so.

So the talks have marked time for nearly three weeks while delegates have nibbled their teeth into paragraphs, headings and sub-headings.

There has been abstract, seemingly real discussion. But in reality it was the result of East bloc fears lest the Madrid conference turn out to be a trial at which it is pilloried over Afghanistan.

The controversial Yellow Book stands for the West's intention, shared by the non-aligned countries, of arranging for the conference to take 12 weeks again.

In its first six weeks, leading up to Christmas, the West envisages an initial stage at which the Helsinki accords (and whether and how they have been implemented) will be discussed.

After the Christmas recess further measures would be debated and a final document drafted by an editorial committee.

No diplomat seems so far even to have mentioned Afghanistan, but propaganda activities are going on the outskirts of the conference.

At a press conference the self-styled

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Onward Christian Soldiers - the march goes on

World Federation of Free Latvians protested against Soviet jamming of radio broadcasts and various human rights violations.

Eastern bloc counter-proposals at the conference have accordingly been aimed at departing from Yellow Book procedure and staging the main conference in record time.

The aim is to rush it through at such speed that little or no time is left for an analysis of the resolutions passed, let alone a closer look at sins of commission and omission.

A proposal submitted by the Czech delegation provides for a mere six weeks in which to review and further revise the Helsinki accords.

After Christmas, it is suggested, only the final document would need drafting. This would in all probability leave no more than a few days in which to debate either Afghanistan or human rights.

What is more, the conference could easily be sidetracked by an abundance of proposals on some marginal issue or other.

So progress at the Madrid talks is proving painstaking but slow, with the Western countries sounding a warning note about the Christmas guillotine - a point on which the neutral and non-aligned delegates agree.

GDR border move bodes ill for Madrid conference

Visitors to the GDR now have to pay more for the privilege: DM25 a day in convertible currency. For the roughly seven million West Germans and West Berliners a year who visit East Germany or East Berlin this minimum exchange requirement is an increase of between 200 and 400 per cent. It is also a serious blow to the normalisation of intra-German relations and Bonn has called for this "unilateral" decision to be withdrawn.

East Berlin's latest bid to seal itself off from the West has reduced to virtually nil the scant prospects of a reasonable outcome to the Helsinki review conference shortly to be held in Madrid.

Is the Soviet Union, which is sure to have given the go-ahead for Herr Honecker's drastic increase in exchange requirements of visitors from the West, still interested in the Madrid gathering?

This question was bound to arise from a sober appraisal of the East German leader's alarming speech against the background of Soviet attempts to hamstring the Madrid conference.

In its initial commentary the Bonn government established a direct link with Madrid, noting:

"There is no doubt as far as we are concerned that this move will have to be discussed at the CSCE review conference in Madrid. It runs counter to the aim of continual improvements in contacts between individual in both parts of Europe."

Foreign Minister Genscher left Soviet ambassador Semyonov in no doubt that East Berlin's move affected the CSCE process in Europe as a whole.

Bonn has the following considerations in mind:

- The Federal government is working on the assumption that the East German move is mainly politically motivated. Bonn - in this case both government and Opposition - is convinced the GDR is afraid of Polish unrest spreading to East Germany.

There was a clear pointer to this motivation in Erich Honecker's speech in honour of the GDR's 31st anniversary. In it he accused Bonn in unaccustomed severity of intervention in the home affairs of the GDR, Poland and other socialist countries.

The inference is clear. East Berlin is keen to seal itself off, and Moscow has no objection; indeed, the Soviet Union may well have urged East Berlin to make some such move.

- This objective was underscored by the curt way in which the move was

Continued on page 2



Pakistani visitor

The President of Pakistan, General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. General Zia also saw Foreign Minister Genscher and President Carstens, during his visit. (Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

They feel it will be impossible in a mere six weeks for each of the 35 states, all pushed for time, to outline the full range of problems, let alone to ponder an answer.

This point, made by Bonn's chief delegate, Graf Ranzau, has been echoed by Austria and Liechtenstein.

Switzerland made a compromise proposal for the last week before Christmas to be spent on both review and submission of further ideas.

Spain too, keen to add a Spirit of Madrid to the Spirit of Helsinki, has also tried in vain to build bridges and reconcile points of view.

The tactics adopted by the West and by neutrals of sound judgement are clearly to marshal factual arguments in support of the contention that the main conference cannot possibly be starved of time.

They do not want the Yellow Book to be followed to the letter but they would like what has proved useful to be retained and not sacrificed in favour of some worthless compromise or other.

Experts of this persuasion unanimously agree that 35 countries cannot possibly come to a conclusion in the bare six weeks before Christmas.

The East has turned a deaf ear to this wealth of sound arguments. Its spokesman invariably refer to their contributions as constructive and sound a fairly conciliatory note, but in reality they are paralysing the entire preliminary conference.

Chief Soviet delegate Yuri Dubinin, for instance, reiterated the Czech proposal for a shorter main conference and expressed the hope that the political debate could soon be dealt with.

Neutral and Western delegations nonetheless still hope the East has not yet said its last word on the subject. Experts recall the old East bloc tactic of first submitted maximum demands only.

Some observers feel Moscow would like to keep its options open until the last minute in view of the tense world situation.

There have been first signs of mistrust at the Madrid conference, and even sceptics are worried the East might make use of disunity on procedural issues to sabotage the entire gathering.

If the CSCE review conference were not to be held for some reason or other the West would, of course, be blamed for the breakdown.

Lothar Labusch
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 October 1980)

WORLD AFFAIRS Moderation, firmness, Nato tactics

As far as the superpowers are concerned, talks about talks on medium-range missile limitation are on.

Both Secretary of State Muskie and Foreign Minister Gromyko agreed on this in New York.

These preliminary talks in Geneva form part of Salt 3, but as they get under way it can do no harm soberly to recall that arms control results so far have been strictly limited.

They certainly do not justify equating either arms control with security or détente with peace.

The Soviet regime thinks solely in terms of either adversaries or satellites, so the crux of the East-West conflict defies solution.

Whatever form the conflict takes, even détente, as it is called, it remains a fight until one side or the other either gives up or collapses.

This is why it must patiently and forcefully be endured, with a view to forestalling uncontrollable eruptions.

Nato countries thus need to combine firmness and resistance to pressure with moderation and conflict management. Their twofold decision at Brussels last December was intended to accomplish just that.

Nato resolved to station 464 land-based Cruise missiles and 108 Pershing 2s in Europe as a counterweight to the larger and much more powerful Soviet medium-range missile potential.

At the same time the North Atlantic pact offered to waive this arms modernisation programme to the extent that the Soviet Union was prepared to scrap its medium-range missiles.

Moscow, while dispensing with one obstacle to talks (the demand that Nato first shelve its missile plans), has chosen to set up another.

It now insists on talks dealing with all systems based in Western Europe that could hit targets in the Soviet Union. In the West this category of weapons is known as forward-based systems, or FBS.

The Soviet Union has made this demand twice before, during the Salt 1 and Salt 2, only to withdraw it later. Will it do so a third time?

The definition of subjects to be discussed at the preliminary talks is important. Medium-range missiles, for instance, mean weapons that both sides already possess and that are comparable.

FBSs, on the other hand, are systems the Soviet Union does not possess, since their medium-range missiles are capable only (if only is the right word) of hitting targets in Western Europe.

If the West were to agree to include FBSs on the agenda they would include all medium-range devices, including British and French missiles.

On the Soviet side, however, only stockpiles of missiles the West has specified — SS-4s, SS-5s, and SS-20s — would be included in the equation.

Above all, the Soviet lead in medium- and long-range missiles in this category would go unheeded even though the Soviet Union currently outnumbered the West three-and-a-half to one in the number of its warheads for these systems. What is more, if Russia is allowed to press ahead unimpeded with its SS-20 construction programme, by 1985 it will be nine times stronger than the West in this sector.

If the Soviet Union were to insist on

FBSs as a subject for negotiation the West would have to insist on taking all categories of Soviet medium-range potential into account.

They would, for instance, have to include SS-N-3 submarine-based missiles and Backfire, Badger, Blinder and Fencer bomber aircraft.

Lopsided definitions are not the only danger either. Another is the extension of the talks' brief to include all major medium-range weapons systems.

The larger the number of systems included (such as, for instance, multi-role aircraft), the more complicated talks will become and the more uncertain their conclusion.

Limiting talks to unmanned land-based medium-range missiles with ranges in excess of 1,000km (625 miles), which are felt to be particularly dangerous, is a practical, sensible and fair offer.

The objective, as the West sees it, is to negotiate an identical ceiling for Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles on the one hand and SS-4s, SS-5s and SS-20s on the other.

There is no reason why this should not be done on the same lines as strategic arms limitation by the terms of Salt 1 and 2.

Nato is committed to not reducing its own total of 572 missiles until the Soviet Union cuts back its land-based medium-range missiles with a range of more than 1,000km to the same number.

The Nato arms modernisation programme and the guidelines for negotiations agreed at the same time are clear on this point and admit of no ambiguity.

The likelihood of negotiations bearing fruit is none too bright; the Soviet Union would be required to undertake measures of genuine disarmament.

It would be most unsatisfactory if, instead of disarmament, the ceiling were set at such a high level that it would easily accommodate the Soviet stockpile, whereas the West would be able to console itself with the thought that it too could stockpile an equal number of missiles if it felt so inclined.

This solution, so meretricious that it can hardly merit the name, could prove a temptation for weak European governments.

But let there be no mistake about it, a ceiling that did not approximate to 572 (or preferably less) would by no means strike a balance.

Indeed, it would be tantamount to tacit consent to overwhelming Soviet superiority.

Günther Gillissen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1980)

Continued from page 1

Implemented. Herr Honecker, who has lately been in regular contact with Chancellor Schmidt, felt no need to give the Chancellor advance warning.

Bonn rules out the possibility of Herr Honecker having failed to anticipate the trenchancy of Bonn's response. In other words, East Berlin and Moscow deliberately accepted the likely repercussions.

This automatically leads on to the Helsinki review conference, the agenda of which must now include not only the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and human rights violations but also this further inksome topic from the Soviet and East bloc point of view.

The preliminary conference in Madrid has already indicated that Moscow is keen to cut this part of the debate to a

Dangerous consequences Middle East war goes on

Whatever the outcome of the war between Iraq and Iran, it has started a new and ominous chapter in the bloodstained annals of the Middle East.

For once it is not a case of Arabs taking up arms against Jews but of two neighbouring Moslem states fighting each other.

The issue at stake is not Palestine, the much-vaunted "crux" of conflict in the Middle East, but supremacy in the Gulf.

What is more, this fraternal warfare is dirtier, more irrational and more dangerous for the rest of the world than the Arab-Israeli campaigns of 1956, 1967 and 1973.

That is a striking Oriental paradox. And the contrasts really are salient.

Regardless of flights of rhetoric the Middle East fighting between 1956 and 1973 consisted of wars modelled on classical, Clausewitz-style lines. They were limited in duration, means and objectives.

In the Suez campaign and the Six-Days War the Israelis made use of the element of surprise at a convenient opportunity to overpower their opponents and gain a limited strategic advantage.

They advanced to the Suez Canal, the Jordan and the Golan Heights — but no further.

In the Yom Kippur War President Sadat's objectives were even more modest. All he wanted was to gain a few miles of ground to dent the myth of Israeli invincibility and oblige the Israelis to sue for terms.

Yet in all three instances both sides chose to abide by unwritten rules. They bombed air bases, not cities. They shelled troop concentrations, not power stations, refineries and oil depots.

Blood-curdling though the slogans may have been, warfare was, for the most part, limited to the front proper.

This is more than can be said for the current Gulf War, which has from the outset been brutal, not to say total, in many respects.

In the first few days of fighting sorties were flown on Baghdad and Tehran, where millions of non-combatants lacked protection.

After initial Iraqi triumphs the two armies were increasingly snarled up and fighting increasingly spread to the hinterland. Since the first week of fighting oilfields have been ablaze on both sides.

From the outset each side has tried to deliver a telling blow to the other's vitals. It seems to have been a case of

minimum, but this is something to which the West cannot agree.

Little good seems likely to come of the persistent Soviet failure to respond to the Western insistence on a European disarmament conference (should one be agreed in Madrid) being given a mandate for confidence-building measures all over Europe — from the Atlantic to the Urals. SPD chairman Willy Brandt commented, on a note of subdued optimism: "We shall have to talk again." But the initial GDR response to Bonn's protests held forth scant prospect of the two sides talking it over.

East Berlin officials chose not to be diplomatic; they have Bonn and West Berlin intermediaries a sharp rebuff.

The GDR is obviously heading for a new ice age, so it seems sure to be chilly in Madrid.

Bernd Conrad

(Die Welt, 13 October 1980)

HOME AFFAIRS Poll message: continuity with new alignment

Never before has a chancellor — across party lines — enjoyed more

1973 the Americans obliged him than Helmut Schmidt. His election victory was well deserved notwithstanding the fact that his "in-

umbent's bonus" went almost entirely to his partner in government, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the only great winner in

the fighting in the Bundestag majority now has him in an even better position than Willy Brandt after the successful

in 1972. And he needs this backing if he is to have the nation's problems of the 1980s

under the general tenet of: we must cut longer able to keep in check, we must cut according to our cloth.

Moscow and Washington hope their erstwhile clients in the coalition defeating each other before the Gulf state spreads to other Gulf states.

The West, which imports oil from the area, has not been lightly. Despite initial

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The winners: FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Behind is SPD party chief Willy Brandt. (Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

In fact, incomes policy will become the dominant theme in the forthcoming debates.

The irksome term "state indebtedness" is, after all, only another way of expressing where government debts can reasonably be tolerated and where austerity measures are acceptable, if not overdue.

After three decades of continuous progress notwithstanding the world economic crisis in the mid-1970s, a total rethinking process and a change of mentality has now become necessary.

Of course, this cannot be decreed. It is not enough for the Chancellor to rally Bundestag majorities and to come to terms with the conservative majority in the Bundesrat. He must also woo approval from the major interest groups such as the trade unions, the business community and the public in general.

It is obvious that those concerned will cry out in pain when the paring knife bites. Social affairs, education and investments in the future are considered almost taboo. But everybody is rising up in arms over the billions spent in subsidies — of course, only as long as cut-

backs in that sector hit the others, the shipbuilding industry, agriculture or subsidised savers.

Germany's leading economic position

Self-assurance of left will create pressures in SPD

The Social Democrats want their party to carry more weight in government business during the next legislative period.

For one thing, this is the conclusion they have drawn from the meagre SPD results at the last national election and, for another, it is the consequence of the structural change within the Social Democratic representation in parliament.

There can, indeed, be no overlooking the fact that almost all leftist MPs have been buttressed by direct mandates and have moved into parliament strengthened by this.

Obviously, this gives them a new self-assurance which could prove dangerous to the Chancellor.

Any reversal to the fundamental role of the SPD is indirectly also a censure of the Chancellor who — for those who go along with this interpretation — has been pursuing anything but an SPD policy, notwithstanding his being deputy party chairman.

So far, it has been Schmidt's habit to take note of party conference resolutions — frequently grudgingly — and then proceed with his own policy.

It is hard to imagine that this could change from one day to the next — especially since the shored up FDP would make it hard on the Chancellor to do so.

Conflicts are thus programmed. It seems by no means exaggerated to assume that the strengthened left of the SPD could be tempted to impose its course (which the election seems to have confirmed) on the Chancellor.

There was a foretaste of this in the last legislative period.

The question now is whether Herbert Wehner will be the right man to keep the Chancellor's back covered.

On many issues (like labour participation) Wehner sees eye to eye with the SPD left. So why should he act against his convictions?

Friedhelm Pledler

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 October 1980)

in Europe and beyond does not permit Bonn to wriggle its way out of international commitments.

Unfortunately, foreign policy has become erratic and costly.

Germany's treasury is the world's largest and generally seen as a symbol of inexhaustible wealth.

The others are unperturbed by the big hole in Germany's foreign exchange reserves. And in Europe the common agricultural policy devours billions year after year.

The question is, will Schmidt succeed, without straining relations with Paris, in convincing France that agricultural spending should be cut?

The three new Community members (Greece, Spain and Portugal) will make the EEC an even costlier proposition.

In the security sector, Bonn has agreed to increase its defence budget by 3 per cent every year in order to revamp its armament.

Moreover, Bonn must expect to bear part of the financial burden of America's ask force for the Gulf region — especially in view of its refusal to become militarily involved outside Nato precincts.

On top of this, there is the assistance for Turkey, which is of paramount importance geostrategically, and the agreement to provide more development aid for non-aligned nations in crisis regions as a means of improving their willingness to cooperate with the West rather than the Soviet Union.

This basic structure of Bonn's foreign and security policy must remain unchanged. It reflects the increased international and political importance of Germany as an economic power. Still, Germany is no longer an oasis of growing affluence — least of all in Europe.

Except where European agricultural policy is concerned, any debate on cut-backs in German foreign policy contributions would either be academic only or would have disastrous consequence.

The remedy can only lie in this country's internal structure. And it will take an enormous effort on the part of the Chancellor to preserve the most important bases of affluence and economic and social stability and to achieve this without damaging the social fabric and without impairing performance.

After the vote of confidence on election day, Helmut Schmidt is now expected to give a diagnosis on the conflict of demands and potential and to spell out not only the aims but also the sacrifices that must be made in the interests of a secure future.

Kurt Becker

(Die Zeit, 10 October 1980)

The German Tribune

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■ THE PARTIES

Coalition partners will need to reach a compromise on several issues

It is likely that there will be a number of conflicts over detail between the coalition parties, the SPD and the FDP. This is because the FDP wants the maximum number of liberal policies in the coalition programme.

But the Social Democrats will also have to pursue liberal policies — for the simple reason that, given the miserable state of the government's finances, it will have to pull out of a number of areas.

These acute financial difficulties — in the Bonn government budget and the social security budget — will overshadow the coalition negotiations. Expenditure next year will have to be cut back by at least DM8bn as against the amount originally planned for. Next year the Bonn government will only be able to spend 4 per cent more than this year and so it is clear that its policies are going to be different. The chances of liberal face-lifting look brighter than at any time since 1969.

Housebuilding programmes will be particularly hard hit.

The SPD is concerned about a shortage of accommodation and aims to alleviate the problem by building more flats and houses — and this means spending more money.

It rejects the idea of encouraging building by liberalising the planning permission system. The Social Democrats aim to gain the necessary funds and the scope for inevitable cuts by neglecting incentives to people building their own homes.



In other words the financial incentives such as tax exemption given to people building one and two-family homes are to be withdrawn.

The FDP sees matters differently. It wants to encourage house purchase and building because this indirectly also benefits the building of rented accommodation. It wants to reduce the tenants' rights which now seriously deter potential builders and purchasers.

Building of state-subsidised low-rental housing is to be liberalised — which will release large amounts of money. The FDP also wants this sector to be dealt with by the Länder — which would make the Bonn Ministry of Building superfluous.

Another field in which there could be a tug of war between the coalition parties is that of research policy. Research Minister Volker Hauff and his predecessor Hans Matthöfer have so far used this ministry to extend state influence on entrepreneurial decisions and the prosperity of the national economy.

Several liberals, led by Minister of Economic Affairs Count Lambdorsff, have followed this development with increasing dissatisfaction.

The 1981 Ministry of Research budget will indicate to what extent liberal objections have been taken into account.

The Chancellor and the Minister of Finance have long been hoping that cuts could be made in the agricultural sector. But the chances of these hopes coming true seem slim.

First, it is difficult to see how the French government could be persuaded to reduce agricultural costs after next year's presidential election. After all, there will still be farmers in France even after this election.

Second, the Bonn Minister of Agriculture is a certain Josef Ertl (FDP), an extraordinarily competent man, beloved of German farmers, even though they vote CDU and CSU.

The German liberals have got no time for a liberalisation of the CAP. The SPD will face aggravation on this front too.

The need to save will also be drastically apparent in the field of energy policy. The SPD wants energy saved by means of state decrees and prohibitions, whereas the FDP would rather appeal to the commonsense of the people and leave rising prices to reinforce these appeals.

As the state now has to contribute about DM40bn to the finances of the pension insurance scheme, the dispute about the major pension reform scheme of 1984 is likely to flare up between the coalition partners very soon.

The FDP has already unofficially accepted that contributions will go up from 18 to 18.5 per cent next year. But it will not accept the linking of pensions to gross wages. The SPD wants a

return to this system by 1982. The SPD rejects this as "unfinanceable".

But these are not the only issues on pensions policy. The SPD's reform model proposed by FDP seems the more realistic two. The SPD's is considerably not to mention the proposed CDU/CSU opposition. Necessary liberal — and perhaps the major reform of 1984 will turn out to be a minor than envisaged.

The situation of the unemployed insurance scheme is even more delicate. It is considered that economic growth will drop and may be a bit stronger in the first half of the year but the whole will probably be under a registered unemployed will be scarcely be less than a million.

And here the Bonn government has to fork out — at least if it is to avoid a defeat which was both petty and weak-minded. It continues to refuse to pay the costs of employment policies but also to pay the costs of the self-employed.

As befits a cultivated man, both Ernst Albrecht and Franz Josef Strauss have said that the election came money but also about principle. This seems superficial. Strauss such principle about which he has been criticised the media.

The SPD will insist on the model continuing to apply to the steel and coal production industry. The FDP will not be able to demand completely. But it is agreed unless there is an election democratic election procedure is agreed.

The SPD has already started girding up its loins for this battle.

(Die Zeit, 10 Oct)

■ THE ELECTION

Opposition delays the post-mortem

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The imposition of Strauss as candidate was more than a mere personnel decision. It meant, even if the CDU/CSU denied it, a shift to the right.

So the problems of the Opposition cannot be solved by assuming the status quo minus Strauss.

Such policies would not win back lost voters or the indifferent majority of young voters. And most of all, the party would not appeal to the FDP as a coalition partner. Such a coalition is, at the moment, its only chance of getting back into government.

Few changes are needed in the sphere of home policies. The CDU/CSU's attacks on government debt have raised the level of public and government awareness of this problem.

The Opposition will have to abandon its unrealistic and unfinanceable policies on family and social affairs. In economic policies, it has long since had points of contact with the FDP.

Things look different in the field of security. If the Opposition wants to remain credible here it will have to keep its hardliners like Dregger and Spranger on a tighter rein. The failure of the campaign against Interior Minister Baum ought to have been enough to show that they were barking up the wrong tree here.

The real test which will show whether the Opposition is capable of inner reform is foreign policy, especially that towards Eastern Europe.

It will have to abandon its German national stance, which is unrealistic and simply does not wash with the voters. This is the stance which Strauss and the CSU have taken up to now.

In the election campaign the Opposition countered accusations that it was incapable of good neighbourly relations with the East by pointing to its major achievements in the past and stressing the need for major change. When FDP leader Genscher asked precisely what this change would be, the CDU/CSU was conspicuous by its silence.

The memory of this embarrassing situation alone must be enough to make the Opposition realise that it cannot continue as before.

If it wants to make progress, it is going to have to argue things out with its Bavarian wing, the CSU. Given the complex relations between the CDU and the CSU, such discussions will hardly take place without a clouding of relations between the two.

In these and similar controversies the CDU will be able to fall back on its experience of the past months.

It has supported Strauss in his campaign solidly and dutifully, though perhaps not with utter conviction. His candidacy has led nowhere.

So the CDU, if it now decides to move back to the centre, has a right to expect help and solidarity.

Rudolf Grosskopf

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 October 1980)



The CDU leader Helmut Kohl (left) and defeated candidate for the chancellorship, Franz Josef Strauss, face the TV cameras. (Photo: Sven Sbronn)

CDU/CSU 'must face truth' as prelude to revival

Is it the end of the road for Franz Josef Strauss? The question must be asked now the Bavarian Premier and Shadow Chancellor has proved a more resounding failure at the polls than any Christian Democrat before him.

In his initial response CDU leader Helmut Kohl stressed solidarity in defeat with the CSU, Herr Strauss's Bavarian wing of the Christian Democrats.

He understandably did so for reasons of fair play, but it was surely somewhat premature to say there would be no apportioning of blame for the Opposition's poor performance in the general election.

The Christian Democrats have no choice but to probe the reasons why the CDU/CSU sustained its heaviest-ever electoral defeat on 5 October. They must take stock of the situation if they are to regain lost ground.

They must not, of course, do so in the manner to which Herr Strauss is accustomed. There must be no question of resorting to his mode of criticism, which has regularly entailed taking the unfortunate CDU leaders relentlessly to task.

But a number of unpleasant truths must be faced fairly and squarely if the CDU/CSU are to regain power in Bonn in the foreseeable future.

First, a man of Herr Strauss's calibre cannot command majority support in Germany. The CSU leader has long been aware of the fact. He himself once said he did not wish the country a situation in which he stood a chance of being elected Chancellor.

This comment testifies to a surprising degree of self-knowledge and an even more level-headed view of voters' political preferences in the Federal Republic.

Herr Strauss well knows (yet lately chose not to acknowledge the fact) that in West Germany today there is no call for a complete volte-face of whatever kind and that any departure from the middle-of-the-road is bound to lose votes.

An Austrian newspaper commented that the general election results had put paid to the myth that the Bavarian leader was the unsurpassed political strategist among Opposition ranks.

Nothing indeed would be worse for the CDU/CSU if its policy were, as in the past, to be dictated by the leader of the smaller of the two parties.

Years ago CDU leaders Rainer Barzel and Helmut Kohl sought to endorse the broad outlines of Ostpolitik and Deutschlandpolitik for the Christian Democrats.

They were both obliged by pressure from Herr Strauss to scale down their foreign policy reappraisal to a mere commitment to abide by the terms of treaties with the Eastern bloc.

CDU general secretary Helner Geissler's plans for a major Opposition offensive on social and welfare policy were frowned on as outdated social talk.

The Christian Democrats' liberal wing, including men such as Walter Leisler Kiep, Richard von Weizsäcker, Norbert Blum and Hans Katzer, were taken down a peg or two whenever the opportunity arose.

They and their policies were derided, yet they are the men who might one day re-establish links with the Free Democrats, and how else is the CDU/CSU to regain power if not in coalition with the FDP?

Each and every strategic and tactical possibility of going it alone has been tried and found wanting. The idea of CDU and CSU campaigning country-wide as separate parties has been considered and abandoned.

Franz Josef Strauss as Shadow Chancellor was a last vain bid to achieve the impossible and regain power in Bonn single-handedly.

The CDU/CSU now needs a partner in any such bid. Gone, one must assume, are the days when the Christian Democrats would sooner have reformed the electoral system to put paid to the FDP altogether.

But how are they to canvass FDP support if the two are to continue to be poles apart on major domestic and foreign policy issues?

How is FDP backing to be enlisted, even that of an FDP in which the laissez faire, National Liberal wing represented by Finance Minister Lambdorsff is showing increasing self-assurance, as long as the two parties' views fail to tally on fundamentals?

The CDU/CSU has much ground to make good if it is not to be out on a limb next time round too, but a reappraisal should be possible now Herr Strauss is out of the running as Shadow Chancellor.

The Bavarian leader will have to be deliberately out down to size by his own subordinates, however, and this is the crucial task facing Helmut Kohl.

A turning point on the party-political front does not occur unaided, like penicillin from heaven, not even for the Christian Democrats.

Bernd Stadelmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 October 1980)

FDP a modifying influence in changing political currents

The FDP Cabinet Ministers and 16 MPs quit the party, while the 25-member Free Democrat rump in the Bundestag quit the coalition with the Christian Democrats.

In 1957 Adenauer's party won an absolute majority but in 1961, the year the Berlin Wall went up and Willy Brandt first campaigned as SPD Shadow Chancellor, the Free Democrats were back with a vengeance.

In November that year the FDP, having polled a record 12.7 per cent, was back in coalition with the CDU.

Free Democrat leader Erich Mende, critical of Konrad Adenauer's handling of the Berlin Wall situation, had campaigned on a platform of coalition with the CDU but not with Adenauer as Chancellor.

But after weeks of deadlock Mende agreed to accept Adenauer as Chancellor for an interim period and established an indelible reputation as a turncoat, or rather, a man who went back on his word.

In 1962 the five FDP Ministers tendered their resignation over the Spiegel affair in which Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss had arrested staff and searched the offices of the Hamburg newsweekly.

Herr Strauss was obliged to resign, whereupon the Free Democrats returned to the coalition fold.

In autumn 1966 the Free Democrats forced Adenauer's successor as Chancellor, Ludwig Erhard, to resign. They refused to agree to tax increases to balance the budget.

The next three years, December 1966 to October 1969, saw the FDP out in the cold. The 49 Free Democrats were alone in opposition to a Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats led by Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

The Christian Democrats were keen on plans to abandon proportional representation and introduce a majority, constituency voting system that would have meant curtains for the FDP.

It was a period in which the Free Democrats reappraised their policy. As Werner Maihofer, later Bonn Interior Minister, put it:

"For us liberals private enterprise continues to be an essential but is no longer the sole prerequisite of a liberal society."

This sentiment was the forerunner of what emerged as the Freiburg manifesto, and the Free Democrats gradually came to realise how much they had in com-

mon with the SPD, especially in the German Question.

In 1967 the FDP executive committee document endorsing the policy of the GDR and the Oder-Neisse border between Germany and Poland.

Back in 1952, it was noted that Georg Pfeleiderer had submitted a larger ally. So the Free Democrats versus FDP proposals aimed at the unification of Germany.

At the beginning of 1969 the SPD candidate, as he had views differ, for instance, on worker directors, the national debt, energy and were thinned to a bare 30, but just enough to form a coalition with the SPD, led by Willy Brandt.

But crises racked the party in a number of state assemblies to poll the five per cent threshold and his associates will find it to Erich Mende and his friends on the floor to join the CDU.

This was symptomatic of the FDP membership and support. Democrats could no longer rely on the class and farming support. They can still elicit support from traditionally conservative voters. This may encourage them to think in terms of moving in their lot with the current Opposition in four years' time.

By the next general election the FDP had overcome the hurdle of 8.4 per cent and increased number of MPs to 42.

The Free Democrats spent 11 years in harness with the CDU but have been 11 years in harness with the SPD.

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 4

The CDU era was often turbulent, whereas the SPD has proved more tolerant towards its junior partner in Bonn.

Yet even a rod of silk has been rated as unbending, so much so that the FDP has been dismissed as part and parcel of the SPD bloc.

A junior partner in a coalition will always run the risk of being stifled by a larger ally. So the Free Democrats have no choice but to make a point of being different and a party with views of their own that by no means invariably tally with those of the Social Democrats. Views differ, for instance, on worker directors, the national debt, energy and welfare (pensions and health insurance). SPD left-wingers take a dim view of the constraints they feel the FDP imposes on the Bonn coalition.

The more influential SPD left-wingers, some of the more difficult Herr Genscher and his associates will find it to make SPD Cabinet Ministers toe the coalition line.

The Liberals, who once were derided as CDU bedfellows, now run a serious risk of being rated SPD fellow-travellers. The 1980 general elections has shown the FDP can still elicit support from traditionally conservative voters. This may encourage them to think in terms of moving in their lot with the current Opposition in four years' time.

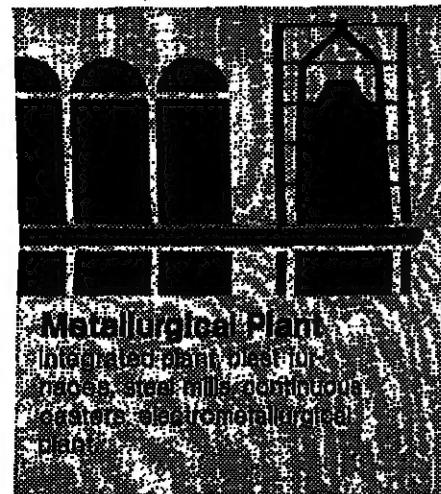
Experience has, of course, shown that moves of this kind entail risks. But Herr Genscher is well aware that sooner or later every coalition must run out of steam.

Rüdolf Brühning

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 8 October 1980)

**MANNESMANN
DEMAG**

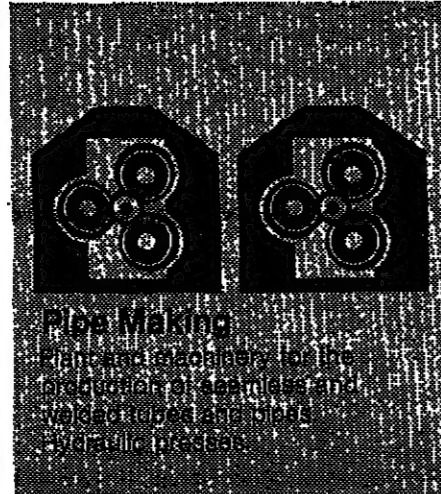
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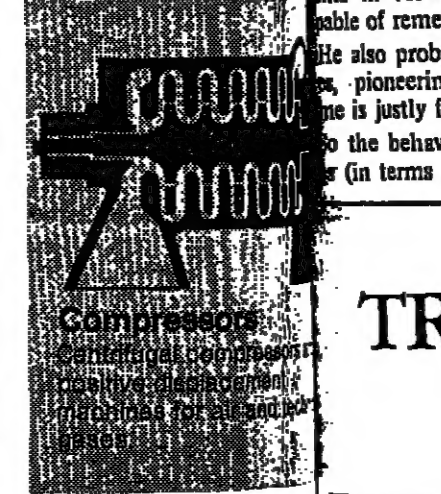
Metallurgical Plant
Interchangeable design for
steel, iron, and non-ferrous
metals. Metallurgical plant
design.



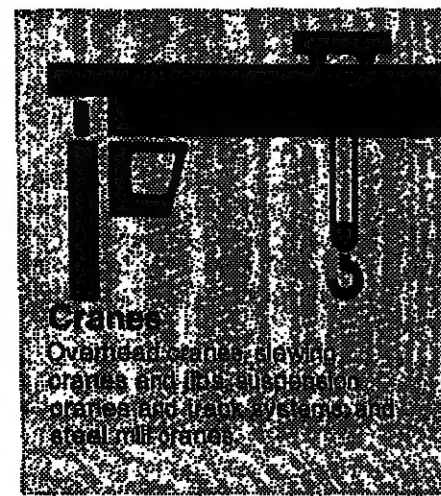
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for steel, iron, and
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mills design.



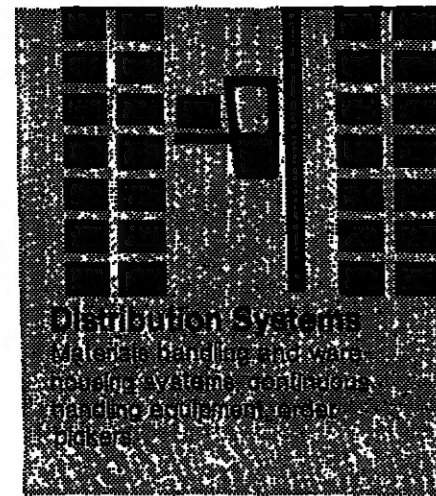
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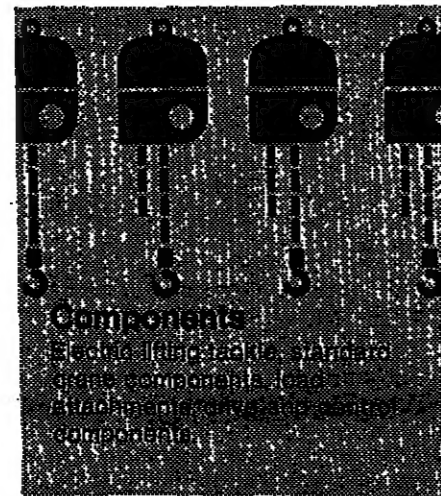
Compressors
Compressors for industrial
and domestic use. Compressor
design.



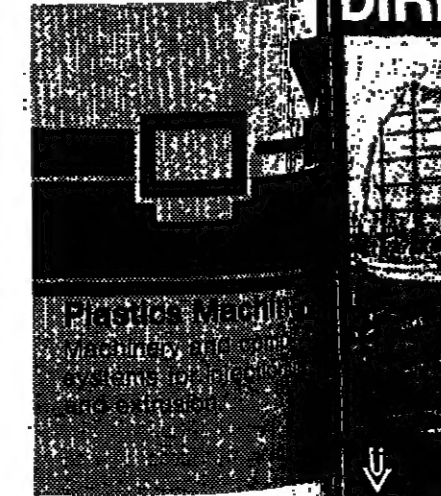
Cranes
Overhead cranes, jib cranes,
portable cranes, and other
crane types. Crane design.



Distribution Systems
Water, gas, and steam
distribution systems. Distribution
systems design.



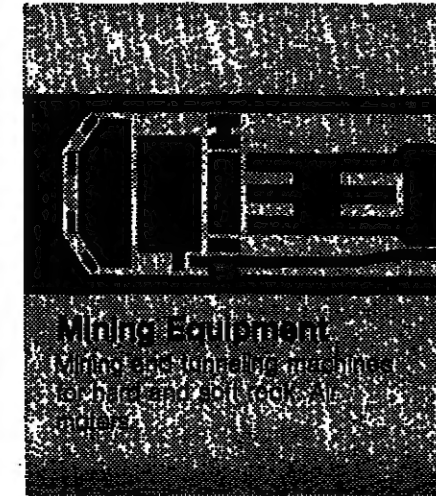
Components
Machine components, spare
parts, and other mechanical
components. Component design.



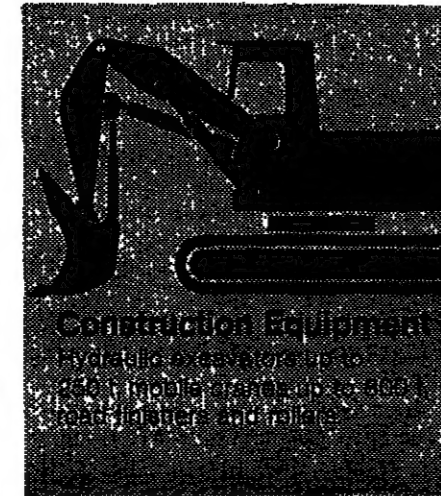
Electric Machines
Electric motors, generators,
and other electrical machines.
Electric machine design.



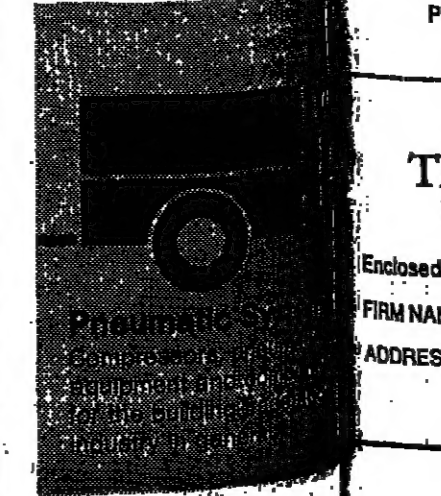
Bulk Handling
Bulk material handling
systems, conveyor systems,
storage systems. Bulk handling
design.



Mining Equipment
Mining equipment, including
excavators, trucks, and other
mining machinery. Mining
equipment design.



Construction Equipment
Construction equipment, including
excavators, trucks, and other
construction machinery. Construction
equipment design.



Pneumatic Machines
Pneumatic machines, including
compressors, pumps, and other
pneumatic equipment. Pneumatic
machine design.

NATURAL SCIENCE

A look behind the mental makeup of the humble bumble bee

West Berlin research scientists led by Professor Randolph Menzel and Erber of the animal physiology department at the Free University have taken a fresh look at the bee.

Their aim was to probe bee behaviour and ascertain the links between bees' ability to learn and remember facts and the way in which their nervous systems work.

In other words, they aimed to find out which parts of a bee's brain are associated with learning and feats of memory.

As they fly from flower to flower, bees select the type of flower the nectar and pollen of which they specialised in collecting.

They checked the pollen collected in the pollen sacks attached to their rear legs and discovered that it exclusively from a single variety of flower.

Per outing a bee may well ransack up to 500 blooms, yet it never makes a mistake.

Bees are so reliable and so easily trained to respond to certain stimuli that they are well suited for experiments of this kind.

They were brought into contact once only with sugar water or some other stimulus, such as a colour or an aroma, to learn more about how their nervous system works.

So their behaviour did not depend on the size of the reward (unless, that is, it was below a certain threshold).

A bee that was given a short reward was then tested to see how it responded to further stimulus. Immediately afterwards it proved highly accurate in judging its response.

well known and have been extensively researched.

Yet although everyone benefits from the bees' amazing learning ability, little is known about the way in which they accomplish their feats of learning.

The Berlin team first established the degree of accuracy with which bees selected the type of flower the nectar and pollen of which they specialised in collecting.

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So their behaviour did not depend on the size of the reward (unless, that is, it was below a certain threshold).

A bee that was given a short reward was then tested to see how it responded to further stimulus. Immediately afterwards it proved highly accurate in judging its response.

During the following two minutes, however, accuracy declined drastically, reaching a minimum three minutes after the initial reward.

Then, oddly enough, its accuracy of response gradually returned, settling down at approximately the initial level.

This strange relationship between commitment to memory and time is also found in other animals and man.

The events that establish a link between stimulus and reward take time to sink in. It can take seconds, minutes or hours.

The process probably runs through several stages, with another part of the brain serving as the memory in each.

It is easy to imagine the facts first being registered in a sensory memory, let us say, from which they will fast disappear if there is no reinforcement, or reward.

If there is a reward, the data may be committed to a short-term storage facility the existence of which is indicated by the high percentage of correct decisions by the bee immediately after its reward.

The temporary decline in accuracy and subsequent improvement in performance suggest a consolidation phase in which the facts are transferred to the long-term memory.

Storage and evaluation of sensory perceptions find expression in electrical activity by certain nerve cells in the brain.

Scientists were able to establish the identity of these cells by measuring the electrical activity. This was no easy task even though the bee's brain consists of a "mere" 850,000 nerve cells.

The first task was to find out what sections of the brain are responsible for this storage work.

Bees were trained to respond to a specific stimulus. They stretched out their probosces as soon as one of their antennae came into contact with sugar water.

This is a natural response. They were strapped into position in a metal tube and their antennae then sprayed with flower scent, followed by a small dose of sugar water they eagerly lapped up with their probosces.

They responded in the same way almost without exception when later sprayed with pollen that was not followed by a dash of sugar water.

So a single session, as it were, was enough to train bees to memorise the response.

Field observation indicated that bees behave in the open air in much the same way as under laboratory conditions.

Such experiments can also be conducted with tiny electrodes attached to the bee's brain and registering electrical activity.

They reveal that most nerve cells in the part of a bee's brain where most of the memorising seems to be done are multimodal and supplied by several sensory perception systems.

A cell may respond to a flash of light by reducing electrical activity, yet the same cell will step up activity in response to an antenna sensing scent.

Jochen Erber discovered that some of these multimodal neurons, or nerve

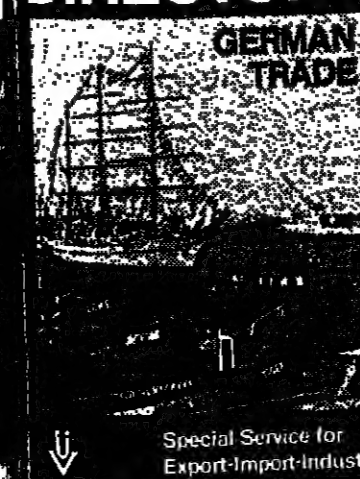
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THE ARTS

The many sides to prize winner Cardenal

Post-priest Ernesto Cardenal, awarded the peace prize of the West German Booksellers Association at this year's Frankfurt Book Fair, proclaims in the 13th of his Latin American Poems: "I don't want to be a millionaire, a prince, a leader, a Prime Minister, I lay no claim to public office and have no interest in honours or decorations. 'May the Lord not make my heart swell with pride! May the words of my poems please Thee, my Lord and Deliverer!'"

Yet public office, honours and fame have nonetheless come his way. Since the Somoza regime was ousted by the Sandinistas, Nicaragua's post-priest has been Minister of Education.

Cardenal, a committed freedom fighter and outspoken activist, was the man chosen to receive this year's book trade peace prize in Frankfurt's Paulskirche.

It was a controversial choice, as initial reactions in Germany indicated. So who is Cardenal, a man committed to both Christ and socialism, to both the Sermon on the Mount and Fidel and Che?

Is he a "holy revolutionary", a mystic who has strayed into politics, or merely the spokesman for his people, a nation in search of dignity and an identity after decades of oppression?

"One day there will be no more war in Nicaragua, no peasants and soldiers who kill other peasants," he wrote in 1977.

"Instead, there will be any number of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, food and housing for all and, most important of all, mutual love."

This vision, penned by a priest born in 1925 in the provincial town of Granada, is unlikely to be fulfilled in the near future.

Yet when he put pen to paper three years ago he could not for a moment have imagined that only two years later the Somoza regime would have been sent packing, the people liberated and he, a post-priest, appointed Education Minister.

In 1977 Cardenal still felt the heavy hand of the all-powerful dictator Somoza and his clan. In the civil war confusion

that autumn a village community he had helped to set up 11 years previously was laid waste.

It was a village of Indian peasants, fishermen and craftsmen on one of the Solentiname Islands in Lake Nicaragua.

A few of the villagers put up a show of resistance but Somoza's National Guard destroyed this model Christian community and chased the Indian villagers into the jungle.

Those who were unable to escape were killed. Cardenal later paid tribute to the community's memory in his Gospel. According to the Peasants of Solentiname.

He went into exile, travelling all over Latin America and the United States, then Europe, everywhere advocating the Sandinist cause and emphasising the need for national liberation.

His is neither the gentle nature of Dom Helder Camara nor the aggressive militancy of Camillo Torres. Ernesto Cardenal may be said to come somewhere between these two extremes.

But as a witness to injustice and a poet whose work ranges from polemical vehemence to a mystical outlook he has retained a stronger commitment to Indian culture.

His poetry, modelled on Ezra Pound, whose Lustra poems he came across at an early age, deals with Nicaragua, the slums of Managua, its capital city, the country's people and their history.

Thus, when he was forced to flee the country in 1977, he became a crucial witness for the prosecution of the Somoza regime.

And it was mainly his poetry that assured him of interest and attention abroad. It included his Oracle of Managua, his National Song of Nicaragua

and his Book of Love with its Latin American Psalms.

In common with all major Latin American writers he deals mainly with issues such as injustice and oppression, economic exploitation and pauperisation.

Yet he has something extra that is not to be found in the works of Ernesto Sábato, Octavio Paz or Augusto Roa Bastos, to name but a few major Latin American authors.

It is a spiritual quality. Cardenal is a "fool in Christ" and breaks all the rules to ignore ideological and religious barriers. His is poetry in the service of the Sermon on the Mount.

"Literature," he wrote some years ago in a preface to an anthology of new Nicaraguan poetry, "must render a service. It must, like everything in the universe, serve mankind."

"That is why poetry has to be political, but in a poetic, not a propagandistic manner."

Ernesto Cardenal, who is the only Nicaraguan writer other than Ruben Dario to establish an international reputation, was first educated by the Jesuits.

His family were patricians of Spanish descent. He first studied literature and philosophy but was associated with the struggle against the Somozas from an early age.

"My childhood was in the Sandino era. I was eight when they assassinated him. Somoza did it. I can remember it well. My family, the entire country, were shaken to the core."

Motivated by what he called a mystical experience, Cardenal spent two years as a novice at the Our Lady of Gethsemane Trappist monastery in Kentucky.

He modelled himself on his teacher, Thomas Martin, the abbot, whom Car-says was an unusually gifted man clearly and assuredly combining powers of contemplation and artistry.

He quit the monastery for health reasons and studied theology in Colombia. He was not ordained until he was nearly forty, but the Indians were happy to call him Padre Ernesto.

He wrote some of his poetry during his time with the Trappists. They were



Ernesto Cardenal

reminiscent of Pound but of notice of revolutionary and harsh collision with dictatorship.

As long ago as 1954 an leaflet was circulated in Managua, dispersing song about Somoza by Cardenal.

"You have worked 20 years, million pesos. We would give you not to work the way you do."

Cardenal the poet owes his debt to Pound, but also to Pablo Neruda. He is fascinated by the violence and sometimes - though rarely Venice and Capri even though - of tenderness, or at least the search for tenderness.

Interpersed between these performances are a few interviews and some are at the bottom of everything. Cardenal's meditations by Schroeter on "home" and the cosmic mourning of all longing, about the coldness of Germany in the seventies.

The dominant element here, though, is the music, some of which seems to come from the performances filmed and some to have been added later by Schroeter. The music ranges from Puccini to Mahler.

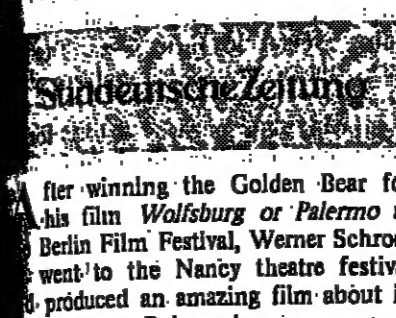
Cardenal's poems, especially the American Psalms, have been translated into 18 languages since 1954.

They are religious poems, along with the primitive myths of old Latin American nations but aimed mainly at people, caravans.

Wolf Sch. (C) In Welt, 4 October 1980

THE CINEMA

The personal projection of a 'Dress Rehearsal'



Werner Schroeter

After winning the Golden Bear for his film *Walsburg* or *Palermo* at the Berlin Film Festival, Werner Schroeter went to the Nancy theatre festival to produce an amazing film about it, titled *Dress Rehearsal*.

It is no ordinary documentary but a very personal documentary collage of events at the festival, Schroeter's experiences in Germany, his hopes and his fears, all put together to form a very personal blend.

Schroeter presents excerpts from performances by Japanese dancer Kazuo Oone, German dancer Reinhold Hoffmann, from Café Müller by Pina Bausch, many diversissements and wrestling matches.

In all these performances Schroeter captures moments of solitude, sadness, says he is fascinated by the violence and sometimes - though rarely Venice and Capri even though - of tenderness, or at least the search for tenderness.

Interpersed between these performances are a few interviews and some are at the bottom of everything. Cardenal's meditations by Schroeter on "home" and the cosmic mourning of all longing, about the coldness of Germany in the seventies.

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or only indirectly so. It is far more self-presentation by artist Schroeter, celebrating his life and his obsessions arrogantly and in high-flown style, though at the same time setting high optical and acoustic standards.

This film and Fassbinder's *Berlin Alexanderplatz* were the high points of the otherwise mediocre Filmmakers' Festival in Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Oberhausen.

Rarely, if ever, has the German industry film industry given such a poor account of itself.

Wrong programme policies (too many mediocre and poor films), inadequate preparation and organisation, especially in Duisburg and Oberhausen and above all lack of solidarity from filmmakers outside North Rhine-Westphalia meant that a regional festival which could have had a supranational impact degenerated into a mere provincial event.

The festival cannot go on in this form. At the moment there are two festivals of German films, this one and Hof, within only five weeks of one another. This is qualitatively and quantitatively too much for the German film industry.

One possible solution would be to hold the Filmmakers' Festival in June. This would reduce the present competition that exists.

Or else one could abandon all claims to supranational relevance and concentrate on regional films. (Next year's festival is going to be in and around Frankfurt, so it could be a festival of films from Hesse).

At least this would be more honest than the hotch-potch served up this year.



No ordinary documentary: Werner Schroeter's 'Dress Rehearsal'.

(Photo: Franz Welch)

Film fans did not fully accept this year's festival. Many films were well-attended, but many also played to near empty cinemas. The fans seemed to have an uncanny flair for what was worth watching and what they should miss - which was as well as the publicity was dreadful.

One of the successes, comparatively speaking, was *5 Flaschen für Angelika*, produced by an Essen theatre and film production company calling itself Dr Muschnik after the Robert Corman film character.

This group's first work, *My Heart is Overcome with Terror*, was a chaotic comedy which cost only DM27,000 to produce.

Muschnik claim that in their first film the cameraman only found out how to put the film in the camera the day before shooting began. For their second film they could afford a professional cameraman. Nonetheless, the film remains refreshingly un-routine.

It is a comedy about kidnapping in

which five gangsters from the Ruhr, taking their cue from a film script they have come across by chance, end up kidnapping four children instead of one - it turns out the girl they want to kidnap is having her birthday party. The four girls are not bothered - they find it a pleasant change.

Werner Possardt and Frank Dörmann, the two directors, seem to come up with endless verbal and visual gags. They have an excellent sense of timing and pace - pure cinema full of gentle anarchy. The film, which received no subsidies, cost DM350,000, only DM130,000 of which has been paid, the rest consisting of deferred payments from all involved.

Maybe I am overestimating the film by comparing it with the mediocrity of rest of the programme. But it does show that the apparently orderly and hard-working Ruhr seems to be fertile ground for comedies.

Wilhelm Roth

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 September 1980)

Fassbinder, an extrovert with talent



Rainer Werner Fassbinder

(Photo: dpa) jacket, a crumpled felt hat and patent leather boots.

Quarter is neither asked nor given in his work as a director, and rumour has it this testified to more than mere commitment to hard work.

In 1968 he parted company with Munich Action Theater to set up his own, the Action West and the grim poverty of the developing countries.

His timing was good. The cultural revolution of 1968 established him as a leading light.

TV companies competed for his services and he directed one for another. He married actress Caven but their marriage was rocky.

Women, as his films show, were a generous ground for Fassbinder, with pitfalls and peopled by monsters.

His favourite actresses included Brigitte Mira, Andrea Frenkel, Valentin and Hanna Schygulla. He repeatedly been required to play roles.

Fassbinder, has always surrounded them with a luxury environment which, to paraphrase pro-war Minister Walter Benjamin, all that was to do was to be murdered.

No-one would deny he is a hard-working and obsessed director. It is hard to say in the context of German film whether he is a director or a producer.

He would have to go on for some time to provide an answer to this crucial question.

(C) In Welt, 4 October 1980

Children's festival marked by contrast in content

when mankind still lived in tribes. *Prohibited For Children*, on the other hand, was located in a present in which people are increasingly isolated from one another, a reminder of the vision of the future depicted in Huxley's *Brave New World*.

The Indian film *Kumatty*, with its slow-moving, detailed images, strange music and beautiful faces, tells a great deal about everyday life in an Indian village. But the responses of the youngsters indicated that the fascination was greater for adults than for them. Many found it boring.

Urschli Barthelme-Weller's and Werner Meyer's film, *The Children from No. 67*, based on a book written by Lina Tetzner in 1932, described everyday life in Berlin just before and after the Nazis came to power in 1933.

Events and conflicts in the old Berlin apartment blocks, where the backyards are the main places of communication and where well-to-do shopkeepers live beside the unemployed, Nazis beside communists, anti-semites with Jews, giving a picture of the political development of the time and their impact on the lives of individuals.

This film undoubtedly aroused memories among many adult viewers but for the children much was strange and even drastic descriptions of reality.

Nonetheless it could be a good starting point for a discussion of how and why national socialism was possible.

Of course there were fantastic and fairy tale films as well as the realistic and even drastic descriptions of reality.

The didactic intent was clearly evident in the very imaginative and humorous Hungarian cartoon *Matthi the Goose-herd* and *The Warrior Children* by Ernst Johansen from Denmark.

Whereas most of the other films avoided good-bad schemata, in these two films the good children and their allies - usually social outsiders - fought against the unjust, cruel adults.

In the end, Matthi becomes a People's Hero because he defeats the oppressors of the poor.

The Warrior Children does not deliver a happy ending. The three girls and boys merely see the chance of continuing their life in a place where "running away comes to an end and love has a chance."

Happy endings were not to be found in a number of films. In many cases the films ended in such a way that the children had to think the endings out for themselves.

Two notable examples of this approach were *I am Maria* from Sweden and *I don't want to hear anything from Czechoslovakia*.

Both give very sensitive, understanding descriptions of children with all their dreams, wishes, fears and difficulties in the family or as outsiders in groups of other children.

Both used poetic sequences of images rather than dialogues to convey their messages.

Films like these give children characters they can identify with and at the same time force adults to see the way they behave towards children from the child's perspective.

They also show that children have a greater capacity for independence, forming their own opinions and judgements than they are often given credit for.

It was noticeable that many of the young film fans found it difficult to concentrate on more slow-paced films because the excitement was not great enough.

Children aged ten and over in particular seemed to lose interest rapidly unless there were regular action scenes to keep their attention from flagging.

Juliane Nagelsdorf

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 27 September 1980)

Continued from page 9

cells, show a close connection between the number of training sessions and changes in response patterns.

After training they step up spontaneous frequency and show greater sensitivity to scent and sugar stimuli. These findings tally with other scientists' findings in snails and molluscs.

As a rule only multimodal neurons can change their responses, and Professor Menzel feels multimodality is a prerequisite for this ability.

There appear, however, to be two categories of neuron, one capable of change and the other static and thus unable to be trained.

This has also been ascertained in vertebrates and man. Scientists suspect it may be a major natural switchgear principle.

By combining rigidity and flexibility and linking groups belonging to each category nature is felt to be capable of setting up a complex switchgear mechanism.

Herbert Wehding

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 October 1980)

■ MEDICINE

Scientists seek answers to delicate problems of liver transplants

Kidney transplants have become part of everyday medical life but liver transplants are still a rarity. The hopes that ran high after the first successful liver transplants have not been fulfilled — especially due to the difficulty of preserving the liver long enough to carry out the operation.

Cologne University's Institute for Experimental Medicine under Professor Wolf Iselhard has for the past two years devoted much attention to solving the preservation problems, and has used some remarkable methods.

A comparison with other organs clearly shows how difficult the situation is. While kidneys can be preserved for several days and hearts can be kept in good shape for more than a day, the liver survives only several hours after being taken from the body. In fact, given the best conditions, the longest period it can be kept is 17 hours.

This means that liver transplants are only possible if donor and recipient are near each other and if the operation can be prepared before the organ has been removed.

So far, only Britain has a helicopter service so surgeons can fly to remove the organ.

To make matters worse, liver transplants are considerably more complicated than kidney transplants. For one thing, there are more blood vessels to be linked up and, for another, the position of the liver directly under the diaphragm makes it less accessible.

But the principal reason why liver transplants have not been particularly successful is because the general condi-

tion of many potential recipients is usually so poor that most transplants come too late. Frequently, they are a last ditch effort to save the patient's life.

Once transplanted, the liver can take quite a bit of punishment and has a considerable regenerative ability. But frequently the operation comes too late.

If the operation is not successful, the patient will die; in a kidney transplant he can simply be hooked up to an artificial kidney.

So there is a vicious circle resulting from the fact that, due to adverse circumstances, liver transplants are almost always undertaken in critical cases and failure is virtually programmed.

It is a problem that can only be overcome by better preservation of the liver.

The main preservation objective is to reduce the energy requirements of the cells as much as possible while ensuring that the energy they need for survival is made available.

The most common method is to cool the organ and rinse it with special liquids.

Effects of the various methods and combinations of methods can only be tested on animals. The organs removed from the animals are treated and then either implanted in another animal or in the donor animal itself.

To assess the effects of the conservation treatment, it is necessary to eliminate adverse factors as much as possible. If this is to be achieved, the organs must not be taken only from healthy animals.

Moreover, the animals must be as closely related as possible to test the rejection mechanisms of the recipient animal and reduce the immunological reaction.

The Cologne researchers achieve this by working with incestuous rats. These animals are as similar to each other in terms of tissue as identical twins. The immunological reaction in such transplants is therefore virtually nil.

Another important factor is a perfect transplantation technique to ensure in case of failure that the lack of success is not due to a surgical mistake.

This is a major problem. The transplantation technique which has been used to date and which requires about 25 minutes has caused damage in the rats' liver due to inadequate blood supply. Moreover, this has led to serious

circulation problems in the recipient animal.

It was therefore obvious that a new surgical technique had to be developed. The Cologne scientists remembered the "cuff technique" which was developed as far back as the turn of the century and then forgotten. Here, the ends of the blood vessels are inserted in thin pipes and then folded back like a cuff.

All that still has to be done is to link up the blood vessels whose inner walls are in contact with each other and grow together without the least complication and without stitches.

This method has been developed to such perfection by the Japanese Cologne resident Miyata and his German

Changing personal habits help boost life span

The population explosion began, together with industrialisation, in the first half of the 19th century. But only now has it become a major problem.

According to American estimates, the world population will rise to 6.5 billion by the year 2000.

In 1970, it was 3.6 billion and at the turn of the century only 1.6 billion.

While the population is hardly rising any more in the industrialised countries — in the Federal Republic of Germany it is falling — the developing countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia present an entirely different picture.

There, the annual birth rate per 1,000 is between 30 and 50 while only between 10 and 25 people die. This makes for an annual population growth of 2.3 per cent. And this in turn means that the world population will double within one generation.

It is against this backdrop that Professor Gustav Adolf Martini made his opening address at the 11th Congress of the Society of German Natural Scientists and Doctors in Hamburg.

As a medical doctor, Professor Martini attributes the population explosion to a change in the environment, different dietary habits and the successful fight against infectious diseases.

Since the 19th century, he told the Congress, medicine has undergone con-

colleague Fischer that a new liver plant can now be carried out in 11 and 13 minutes.

This gives the surgeons a considerable margin of safety so far as the liver is concerned, and any subsequent illness is clearly attributable to mistakes in conservation.

Rats operated by the cuff method only an hour to recover and are running around in their cages. The PVC tubes cause no harmful side effects and are extremely durable.

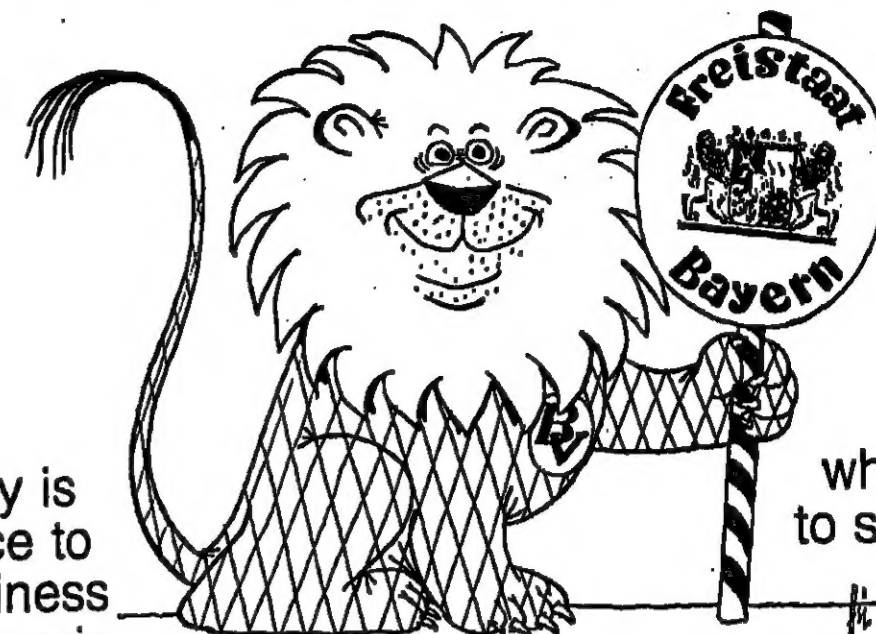
Having thus provided a basis for a new surgical method, the Cologne scientists are now testing the cuff technique in search of further improvement.

Once this is done they will try to develop a new method of point of clinical application. The lines of their kidney conservation method which has proved simple, effective and has thus aroused world wide interest.

Dietrich Zimmermann

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 October)

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An answer to depression

Deliberate breaking away from everyday routine can cure depression, a study by Professor Rainer Tölle and psychologist Urban Goetze of the Psychiatric University Clinic in Münster shows.

In about 5 per cent of the cases of depression reviewed by them a single deliberately wakeful night was enough to bring about a cure or at least a very noticeable improvement.

Wellbeing and fitness largely depend on the harmony of many biological rhythms controlled by an "internal clock".

In cases of depression and certain other disorders the clock is out of condition.

The effect this clock has is evidenced by the fact that the course of depressions can be influenced by changes in the sleep-wakefulness rhythm. But it is still unknown what exactly causes this curative effect.

These processes will be examined by two German work groups with the backing of the German Research Community.

The Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, Munich, will delve into the basic problems of biological rhythms while the Münster psychiatrists and psychologists will examine the interplay between daily rhythms and various therapeutic measures ranging from anti-depressive drugs all the way to sleep centres. *df*

(Die Welt, 4 October 1980)

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Konrad Müller-C...
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 September)

■ SOCIAL WELFARE

Onward Christian Soldiers — the march goes on

Emma Rauscher, 65, has been fighting violence, atheism, alcoholism and loneliness for the past 58 years. She is a *Heilsarmee* (Salvation Army) major. There is little life on Kassel's Hecke-straße in the early hours of a Sunday morning. Yet the curtains behind a basement apartment window are drawn apart as early as 7 a.m.: Emma Rauscher is getting ready for another day.

Sunday is like any other day for her: it begins with a brief service in the Salvation Army chapel.

Shortly after ten, Major Rauscher and a group of other Salvation Army soldiers walk through the city streets. Usually, there are three of them and rarely more than four or five.

Otto Soltmanowski, 60, has slung his bugle over his shoulder and the hymn book is ready in his pocket. Captain Horn, 35, is the group's drummer. They are accompanied by Captain Siebel, 38, and 15-year-old Monika in tow. "The Lord be praised; Sunday comes and the week begins anew."

Today they are on a "courtyard mission": windows open and the tenants throw small coins. The coins that come from the upper storeys are wrapped in paper and the marksmanship is frequently poor.

Emma Rauscher collects the money, rattles her collection box in a gesture of thanks and moves on.

By noon, Major Rauscher has covered 10 kilometres — something she has been doing from the age of 7. Including her weekly "bar missions" she has rounded the equator while working for the Salvation Army.

Her retirement two years ago has changed little. She says: "There's a motor in me which cannot stand still."

Neither below freezing temperatures nor the heat of the midday sun nor tobacco smoke in railroad waiting rooms nor threats by pimps have ever stopped her from selling the Army paper *Der Kriegsruf* (The Warcry).

"Where no other organisation works, where the world is at its darkest — the *Heilsarmee* still has a candle to light," *Der Kriegsruf* writes.

The paper carries stories on the mercy of God, on poor sinners and on their conversion.

Tenacity is part and parcel of everyday life in the 57 Salvation Army corps that are scattered throughout Germany.

Alcoholics and drug addicts, the mentally and physically handicapped, the jobless and the potential suicides, the old and ex-convicts — they all want help.

The Salvation Army operates in 81 countries with 106 languages. It is staffed by 2,700 active officers and several hundred thousand honorary soldiers who do their work free during their spare time.

There are 152 officers and 10,000 Salvation Army soldiers in the Federal Republic of Germany — most of them over 40.

It all started in 1865 in London's poor Whitechapel district.

William Booth and his wife Catherine, the "mother of the Salvation Army", went into action because the Methodist Church provided no social welfare.

Then in 1878, Bramwell Booth, Wil-

liam's son, introduced a militant note in the life of the voluntary social workers. The Salvation Army soldiers had to wear a uniform so that those needing help could identify them at a glance. This resulted in persecution and violence. The detractors had a target at last and they could vent their aggressions on the "bluecoats."

But none of this could stop the spread of the Salvation Army. The first soldiers went to Canada in 1872, to the United States in 1880, France in 1881; and then to Switzerland, India, Sweden, Japan and Latin America.

The first German corps was founded in Stuttgart in 1886. At that time, many pubs carried warning notices reading: "No admission for hawkers and members of the Salvation Army."

When school in Reutlingen was over for the day, there was one first grader who rarely went home: little blonde Emma was only 7 when she was attracted to the Salvation Army back in 1922.

Reminisces Major Rauscher: "Every penny of my pocket money went straight to the marketplace where the Salvation Army soldiers gathered."

When the soldiers moved on, Emma — having deposited her money in the collection box — tailed along.

Ten years later — 16 by then — she went to work in an embroidery shop and felt ready for conversion. Asked "Will you give your life to Jesus?" she answered a Salvation Army captain with a firm "yes."

Then she signed the 16 "Articles of War", became a recruit and turned over 10 per cent of her wages as membership dues. When her father for the first time saw her in her new uniform he tore off the collar badges with the big "H" on them (for *Heilsarmee*), saying: "You'd better earn some money instead."

On 15 January 1945 during an air raid alert in Reutlingen, Emma and her mother rushed to the shelter; but then Emma went upstairs again to collect some important documents she had forgotten.

She was still going through the papers when the first bombs hit the city.

Walls collapsed, and there was a chaos of thunder and dust.

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Karl Göpfert and young friends: when it's time to go to bed, there is no argument.

Major Rauscher: "I threw myself on the floor and waited for the end. But nothing happened."

It was then that she vowed to devote herself entirely to the Salvation Army. After the war, she gave up her apartment and her job and joined the Salvation Army in Herne as a cadet. It was July 1947, and the first postwar course of the German cadet school.

Only a year later, she was promoted to captain and served in 11 German cities in the next 12 years.

In Herborn, a man proposed to her while she stood weathering the cold and selling *Der Kriegsruf*. She turned the suitor down, of course.

In fact, once before, in Reutlingen, she dissolved an engagement because her fiancé refused to join the Salvation Army.

In Hamburg, she built up a kindergarten, and in Bonn and Kiel she worked for prisoners.

Her worst years were 1953/54 in Freudenstadt: "All I had left to live on from my salary was DM25 a month."

Emma Rauscher began her Reeperbahn duty in Hamburg in 1970.

She says: "It was my nicest Christmas. I spent it with 150 alcoholics, lonely people and prostitutes. They were all so grateful for our gifts."

It is not a very propitious time for the Salvation Army. Fewer and fewer young people are prepared to embark on a life of sacrifice. As a result, enrolment at the

Continued on page 16



Bringing the message to the people: Major Emma Rauscher (centre) and fellow soldiers. (Photo: BUNTE/Herzog)

Dial a grandpa (or a grandma)

DIE WELT

Karl Göpfert, 72, of Hamburg's pre-war Pomerania, he joked, more something to do — a way of life — remained unchanged even after his return to his village where storks did not come to his door.

Today, he has a one-person business to look after, he shops for old and cupped ladies and drives them to cemetery to visit the graves of loved ones and is available as a dial-a-grandpa situation.

About a year ago, Beate Cramer, herself the mother of two, started her "Grandma Service". Her telephone hasn't stopped ringing since.

One of the big problems for clients occurs when their child starts running a high fever and parents have run out of the first "child sickness leave" due to them.

Should they go to the family and ask him to report them sick?

Frau Cramer, once a working mother, was familiar with the idea. It was this that gave her the idea of her dial-a-grandma service.

Now, she has 60 women aged between 41 and 78 and one man (Karl Göpfert) available.

They tell the children fairy tales, they tell the children fairy tales, they tell the children fairy tales.

Frau Cramer-Harwardt: "I can't have another 100 helpers. The 60 I have, have more than enough to meet the 200 requests that come every month."

Karl Göpfert, a widower for 10 years, prefers working in the evenings. He prefers children who are already trained and old enough to be told tales, mostly from his vast treasure-seagoing tales.

Grandpa Karl is a strict disciplinarian and when he says it's bedtime that's what he means.

And when nothing else helps, he resorts to the story of the pig who goes from house to house, knocking down the names of all the children who are not yet asleep — it's never known to fail.

(Die Welt, 1 October 1980)

■ SPORT

Doctors discuss hazards of boxing

Rantze, team manager of the West German Amateur Boxing Association.

Herr Rantze, who is responsible for training amateur boxing coaches, reckoned boxing was not a discipline with wide appeal.

Boxers needed to train three times a week, if they failed to put in sufficient training they would either hang up their gloves or run the risk of self-destruction.

Nowhere was failure to undertake the necessary training punished as severely as in the ring, so more training needed to be put in under the supervision of qualified trainers.

There must be no bouts between juniors under the age of 14, not even training geared specifically to the sport's requirements.

But these conclusions and recommendations are a far cry from what actually goes on.

Professor Martin of Kassel University, national team manager in the Nordic skiing events, dealt with the problem from the viewpoint of the juveniles for whom he saw himself as assuming responsibility.

As an educationalist he felt young boxers in particular continually underwent a crisis of identity because their sport was repeatedly called into question.

Are boxers social outcasts? In view of the bitter criticism they face from many quarters they tend to feel that is how they are rated.

Luchterhand

POB 1780, D-5480 Neuwied, Federal Republic of Germany

DIE GROSSEN 500

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmacke, loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp. DM 198, updated refill pages at present cost 18 Pf. each. Publisher's Order No. 10 600.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Mannesmann Demag AG, a man of industry who here summarises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

Lists in precise detail:
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The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979. Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

cent of amateurs can be reckoned to suffer from nerve trouble."

This was a figure he had read, and an alarming proportion it is too, but Professor Grebe doubted it was accurate: "The figures were compiled by an orthopaedic specialist, a doctor who specialises in knee trouble."

This may have put paid to the exact figure but it by no means eliminated the overall prospect of lasting nervous damage.

Professor Metzel was doubtful whether the electroencephalogram provided any real clue to the answer. He said it was only partly suitable for indicating whether or not damage had been sustained.

While conceding that doctors did not see what went on in the ring and viewed the situation from a special vantage point, Professor Metzel nonetheless ventured to claim:

"We are on firm ground. The risk is calculable."

Was this schizophrenic? Professor Lübs of Kassel University drew a practical conclusion:

"We must reduce the opportunities of injury before we have established the percentages."

This, he said, could take years, not to say decades.

It was to the organisers' credit, given that they were keen to reduce prejudice against amateur boxing and demonstrate "how healthy amateur boxing is" (Professor Lübs), that they invited critics of the sport to attend the gathering.

Dr Döring, spokesman on sport for the Protestant Church, posed a number of questions supporters of the noble art would do well to consider.

Is boxing not the very opposite of education for peace? Does not the constitutionally guaranteed inviolability of the individual apply to the whole person, not just the body?

Is sport a free-for-all in which death is rated less alarming than, say, at work? These were queries to which advocates of boxing did not take kindly.

It was as though they felt the questions did not apply to them but they were nonetheless under fire.

Peace-loving amateur boxers and supporters of the code do indeed feel surrounded by aggressive opponents who see amateurs and professionals in the same light.

Critics, they claim, know little or nothing about the exemplary safety precautions enforced by the West German Amateur Boxing Association.

Yet there can be no gainsaying one point critics make. Boxing, in either code, entails a deliberate attack on the opponent's head.

Ought this to be allowed? Theologian Dr Döring is at a loss to say. So are many doctors.

Five hundred members of the Hesse Sports Medicine Association were polled to find out whether they were interested in working as ring doctors. The response was negligible.

Boxing is an undeniable crowd-puller. It calls for fitness, and boxing training makes you fit. But accidents will happen.

Proponents of boxing argue, however, that they need not occur if the rules were strictly observed.

Then there is the philosophical question. Do you put up your fists to attack someone or to defend yourself? Herr Rantze naturally argues the case for self-defence.

Yet not even the most defensive of boxers can afford to dispense with the services of the medical profession.

Hans-Joachim Leyenberg
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 1 October 1980)

(Die Welt, 4 October 1980)